



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

### People—Places—Events

#### NAVY TRAINING CRUISE

More than 3,000 midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and from college naval reserve units are on a two-month training cruise in the Atlantic and Caribbean. Eighteen warships, led by the battleships *Iowa* and *New Jersey*, make up the training fleet. Spain, England, and Cuba are among the countries to be visited.

#### GENERAL DEAN RETIRING

Major General William Dean, hero of the Korean War, who was a prisoner of the communists for three years, plans to retire in October. The general, 55, is now deputy commander of the Sixth Army at San Francisco.

#### NEW RESEARCH CENTER

Five Central American countries—Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica—are building a new research center in Guatemala. The center will survey the five nations' raw materials and try to discover ways of making the materials into new products. It will also advise private industries and investors who wish to start new industries. United Nations specialists are helping to set up the center, which will be ready for operation late in the year.

#### HANDSHAKE GAINS FAVOR

For centuries in Thailand, it has been the custom to press the palms of one's hands together, hold them in front of one's chest, and give a slight nod of the head in greeting a friend. Schools in the little Asian land are now planning to teach handshaking as a more modern method of greeting.

#### COTTON RACES COFFEE

Cotton has become a major crop in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico. Production for the five countries together is about twice what it was a few years ago. In some of these lands, cotton has replaced coffee as the leading export.

#### KING SAUD'S ELEVATORS

Wealthy King Saud of Saudi Arabia has purchased six de luxe elevators for his castle from an Austrian company. The elevators are to be shipped to the Red Sea port of Jidda. Then they are to be carried by camels several hundred miles across the desert to the castle.

#### MILK IS THE LEADER

Americans drank an average of 162 quarts of milk per person last year, more than any other beverage. Averages for other leading drinks were: coffee, 107 quarts; soft drinks, 48 quarts; tea, 31 quarts.

#### TELEPHONE TUNING

In Vienna, Austria, a musician may dial a telephone number and automatically receive a tone to help in tuning his instrument.



IN WASHINGTON, the Flag flies above the Capitol dome—a proud symbol of the freedom we won after the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

## Reports by Hoover Group Stir Many Controversies

Commission Headed by Former President Suggests Extensive Changes in Federal Policies and Activities

SINCE 1953, a commission headed by former President Herbert Hoover has been studying the federal government, in search of ways to make Uncle Sam's administrative machinery more efficient. Reports of the commission, published in recent months, contain startling facts about the size of our government and the scope of its work. People in America too frequently make offhand comments about "the government" without giving any thought to what a tremendous enterprise it is.

Here, though, are some of the facts and figures presented by the Hoover Commission: Federal agencies possess enough official papers and records to fill seven buildings the size of our Defense Department's huge Pentagon headquarters. The government furnishes medical care—wholly or in part—for about 30 million people.

Storage of military equipment and other federal property, in various locations, requires an area totaling roughly 15,000 city blocks. The U. S. government owns about a fourth of

all the land within our 48 states, and leases a great deal besides. These are only a few of the many examples which can be given.

In a government whose work is so extensive, and whose responsibilities are so vast, it is impossible to avoid a certain amount of inefficiency, confusion, and waste. Alert citizens in public office and private life, however, realize that such waste must be held to a minimum.

From time to time, Congress and the President have directed special commissions to study the executive departments and agencies, and to make recommendations in the interest of greater efficiency. The two most recent groups of this type—one established in 1947 and the other in 1953—have resembled each other in many respects.

Each has been known officially as the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Each has consisted of 12 members—four appointed by the President, (Concluded on page 2).

## Philippines Are Making Progress

Big Problems for Magsaysay Include Unemployment and Land Tenure

TODAY (July 4) the Republic of the Philippines is celebrating its ninth birthday. The holiday in the Pacific islands is the occasion of fireworks, speech making, and national celebration just as July 4 is in the United States.

It is not mere chance that the Philippine and U. S. national holidays fall on the same date. We owned the islands for many years and granted them independence in 1946. The selection of July 4 as the day on which the Philippines became free was made to coincide with our own national holiday. It is a constant reminder of the close ties that exist between the two lands.

When the island republic came into existence nine years ago, urgent problems faced the new nation. Japanese troops had overrun the islands in World War II, and U. S. troops had later retaken them. Almost every city was left in ruins.

Moreover, a communist-directed organization called the Huks was creating widespread trouble in rural regions. It was growing more and more bold, and was later to pose a serious threat to the new government.

Conditions are much better today in the islands. War-devastated areas have been largely rebuilt. The communist threat has been quelled, and the Filipinos are running their government with increasing skill. While numerous other problems remain unsolved, a spirit of optimism is apparent throughout the Philippines.

Many individuals may share credit for the progress that the Philippine Republic has made, but one man is largely responsible for the new spirit of hope which is stirring even in the smallest villages. He is 47-year-old Ramon Magsaysay, who became President of the Philippines early in 1954. A new kind of ruler, Magsaysay has not yet attained some of his objectives, but he has brought certain ideas into government which some hardened politicians find startling.

Nothing is more indicative of the approach which Magsaysay has made to running the country than the Complaints and Action Commission which he has set up. Housed in the Presidential Palace, it is the busiest government office in the country. People come and go constantly, telephones jangle, and teletype machines clatter.

The purpose of the office is to receive complaints and act upon them. The government wants the people to know that it is genuinely interested in their welfare and is ready to help them when they are in trouble. For five cents anyone—anywhere in the (Concluded on page 6)

## Hoover Reports

(Concluded from page 1)

four by the head of the Senate, and four by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Each has had former President Hoover as its chairman, and therefore has been known generally as the Hoover Commission.

The first Hoover Commission, which published its reports during the early months of 1949, made 273 specific recommendations aimed at streamlining the operation of the federal government. Careful observers state that nearly 200 of these have been carried out in full or in part, for an annual saving of about 2 billion dollars.

found the Navy with a big surplus of certain food items, while the Army and Air Force were buying new supplies of the same products. In one locality, the Army was found to be renting storage space of its own, rather than using a partly vacant Navy warehouse nearby.

The commission also felt that the Veterans' Administration, which runs many hospitals and offices, could in many cases save money by getting its supplies from warehouses and depots belonging to other government agencies.

Hoover Commission spokesmen have sought to make it clear that they do not condemn any person or group for the wasteful practices that have been pointed out. "The deficiencies," ac-

ment to Bermuda, and taking dogfood to Okinawa. The commission urged more careful management and supervision, in defense agencies and elsewhere, to reduce needless transportation costs.

The Hoover group raised a storm of controversy by recommending that the members of our armed services should no longer be allowed to take their personal automobiles overseas at government expense. A majority of the commission favored this recommendation because of the money it would save. But Representative Chet Holifield of California—himself a commission member—argued that morale in our defense forces would suffer a severe blow if a ban were placed on overseas shipment of per-

of these recommendations have prompted critics to argue that the Hoover Commission stepped far beyond the proper limits of its job. These critics say: "The commission was supposed to make studies and suggestions on how the government can most efficiently carry out its present policies. In many cases, however, Hoover and his aides have sought big changes of government policy. With respect to medical services, they have proposed the curtailment of certain programs which benefit large numbers of people."

Americans who support the Hoover recommendations reply: "Congress gave the commission specific authority to suggest the abolition of 'services, activities, and functions not necessary to the efficient conduct of government,' and 'nonessential services . . . which are competitive with private enterprise.' The Hoover group has followed Congress' instructions in this respect. It has not recommended the halting of any government activities that are essential to the American people's welfare."

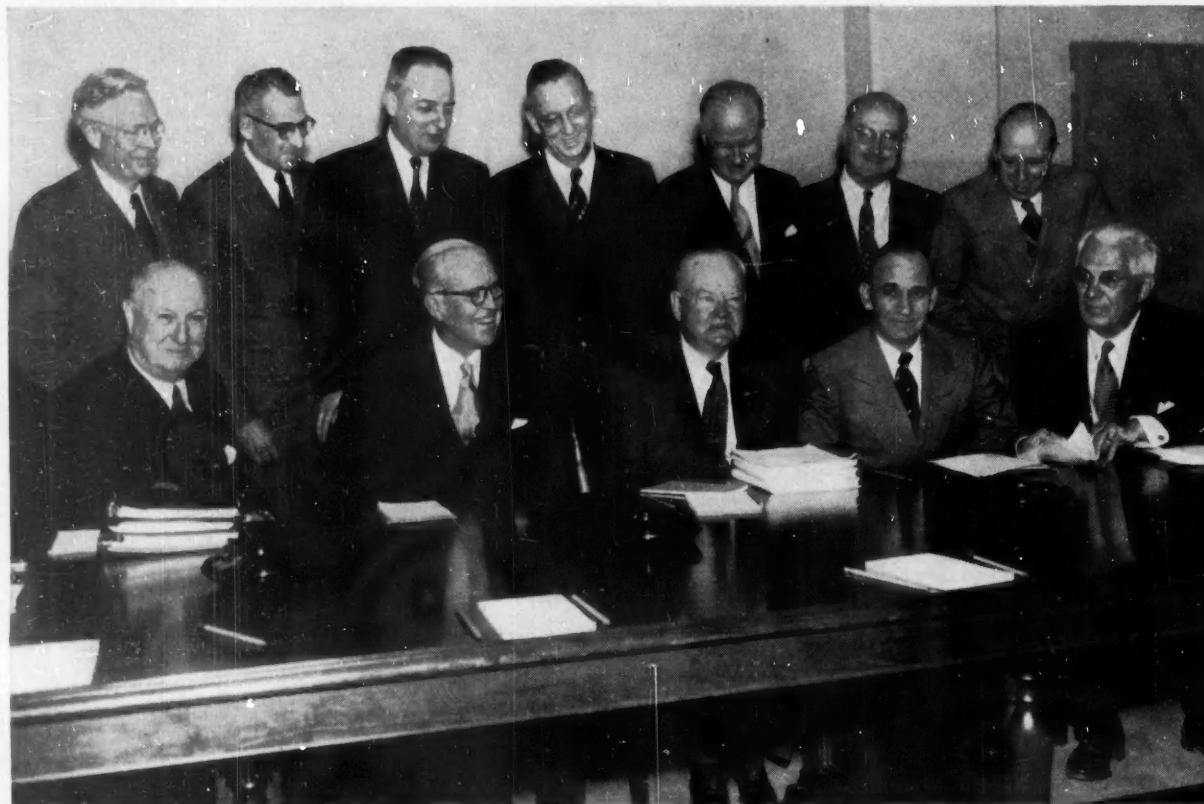
**Business enterprises.** At the end of last year, according to a Hoover Commission survey, the government was engaged in a surprisingly large number of businesses, doing jobs similar to those performed by private industry. For instance, Uncle Sam was operating sawmills, clothing factories, coffee roasting plants, paint factories, bakeries, furniture repair shops, laundries, ice plants, watch repair shops, and so on. In most cases these establishments provided goods and services for U. S. agencies or government personnel.

The Hoover group recommended that large numbers of federally owned and operated plants be closed, and that the work be turned over to private enterprise. Here again, critics have raised questions about whether a commission of this type ought to pass judgment on what jobs the government should or should not be performing.

Even before the Hoover report was published, however, the Eisenhower administration already had cut down on many of the government's commercial activities. Eisenhower has taken Uncle Sam out of the coffee roasting business, and has closed a number of U. S. bakeries, laundries, and similar enterprises. About two dozen government-owned synthetic rubber factories, some electric power lines, and many other facilities have been sold to private firms.

**Foreign aid.** According to a Hoover report which was released early last month, the United States since 1946 has spent more than 50 billion dollars on military and economic assistance to foreign nations. Stepping once again into the role of adviser on what jobs our federal government should or should not perform, the Hoover Commission urged continuation of the foreign aid program "despite many mistakes and waste." It does recommend a number of changes, though, by which it believes considerable waste could be eliminated.

**Results.** It is too early for any accurate predictions on the extent to which the Hoover Commission's proposals will be followed. Many of the recommendations cannot be put into effect without congressional action; but Congress is now rushing toward summer adjournment, and probably will wait until next year before taking up the proposals in detail.



WIDE WORLD

THE HOOVER COMMISSION has completed its long study of the efficiency of federal government operations. Members of the commission, seated left to right: James Farley, former Postmaster General; Joseph Kennedy, former ambassador to Britain; former President Hoover, commission head; Senator John McClellan, Arkansas Democrat; former Senator Homer Ferguson, Michigan Republican. Standing, left to right: Solomon Hollister, Dean of Cornell University College of Engineering; Sidney Mitchell, who

was executive director of an earlier commission; Arthur Flemming, head of the Office of Defense Mobilization; Representative Clarence Brown, Ohio Republican; Robert Storey, president of the Inter-American Bar Association; Representative Chet Holifield, California Democrat; and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. Senator Ferguson, recently named Ambassador to the Philippines, has been replaced on the commission by Republican Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, not shown in picture.

The second Hoover Commission, authorized by act of Congress two years ago this month, started work in September 1953. Nearly 200 prominent citizens were then appointed to make the detailed studies on which the commission eventually based its recommendations. The commission was originally scheduled to end its work by May 31, 1955, but Congress recently granted an extension to June 30. As we went to press, observers felt fairly sure that the new deadline would be met.

Here are some of the many findings and recommendations put forth by this second Hoover Commission:

**Too little cooperation.** According to the Hoover group, vast sums of money could be saved if our various government agencies would work together more closely on such matters as transportation, storage, and purchasing. For example, a naval air station at Dallas gets some of its supplies from a New Orleans Navy depot—520 miles away, whereas it could just as easily get them from an Army depot at nearby Fort Worth.

Hoover Commission representatives

according to Mr. Hoover and his helpers, "are not the fault of individuals. They are the result of systems outmoded by the enormous growth of the Federal establishment, the failure of legislation to keep pace with needs, and the inherited traditions of certain agencies."

With respect to cooperation among different government units, the commission made several important suggestions. Among other things, it said that the Defense Secretary should designate a central agency to buy food and clothing—and supervise storage—for all of the armed services.

**Transportation.** In the year ending June 30, 1953, the federal government spent more than 2½ billion dollars on transportation of people and property. While it is true that Uncle Sam cannot avoid spending great sums of money for this purpose, Hoover Commission representatives uncovered practices which they regarded as wasteful.

For instance, they wondered why the armed forces had used air transportation for carrying ping-pong balls from America to Berlin, hauling ce-

sonal autos at government expense.

**Health.** People to whom the U. S. government furnishes some degree of medical care include servicemen and their families, veterans, merchant seamen, and federal employees. Some of these, such as members of the defense forces, receive complete medical care at government expense. For various others, the service is far more limited.

The Hoover Commission found much overlapping and duplication of effort among the U. S. agencies which provide hospital treatment and other health services. It argued that a great deal could be done to consolidate federal hospitals, especially those run by the armed forces.

Furthermore, said the Hoover group, Uncle Sam should cut down on free medical care to veterans whose disabilities were not caused by their military service. It recommended stopping the free medical treatment now given to merchant seamen. It also suggested establishing a health insurance program to take the place of such free medical care as is now provided for the families of servicemen within the United States. Some



HERBERT HOOVER  
He's retiring from public service

## NEWSMAKER

FORMER President Herbert Hoover, approaching his 81st birthday August 10, is retiring from a long and illustrious career of public service—a career that was preceded by brilliant attainment as a mining engineer.

Known throughout the world for his engineering ability and his humanitarian acts to get food to suffering people during World War I and after World War II, Mr. Hoover today holds at least 108 medals from the United States and foreign lands. He is an honorary citizen of a number of European countries. He has received honorary degrees from at least 79 institutions of learning in this country and abroad. Few Americans are as well known as is Mr. Hoover in practically every part of the globe.

It is doubtful that anyone foresaw the future of Herbert Hoover at his birth in West Branch, Iowa, in 1874. His father was killed by a falling tree when young Herbert was only six years old; his mother died four years later.

For a time, the orphan boy lived with an uncle in West Branch. Later he traveled westward to Oregon to live with another uncle. The idea of a mining career interested young Hoover, and, in 1891, he became a member of the first class to enter the new Stanford University.

After years as an engineer in many countries, Herbert Hoover began his public career in London on August 1914 at the beginning of World War I. Some 200,000 Americans were in Europe as fighting began. Mr. Hoover set up an agency that obtained loans for those in need, and helped the stranded Americans to get home.

Mr. Hoover next directed a program to distribute food to the Belgian people, whose country Germany had occupied. Upon our entry into the war in 1917, he became supervisor of the distribution and rationing of food in the United States.

He served as Secretary of Commerce under both Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and belonged to numerous commissions dealing with national and international affairs. He served as President from 1929 to 1933, and then retired from public life for some years.

President Truman called Mr. Hoover back to public service after World War II to help survey the food needs of war-damaged nations around the world. In recent years, Mr. Hoover has been best known as head of the organization to study the administration of government (see page 1).

## Historical Backgrounds -- Printing

**I**N 1953 the printing and publishing industry in the United States did \$5,916,443,000 worth of business. It is expected that this year the figure will be in excess of six billion dollars.

To review the history of this growing industry in our country, one must go back to the early 18th century and Benjamin Franklin. Franklin is often called the "patron saint of American printers." He was himself a printer and he did much to advance the industry as a practical art in the colonies.

Young Franklin spent less than two years in school and at an early age became an apprentice in his older brother's print shop. There he not only mastered the trade, but he also did much of the reading that was later to influence his own writing.

When he was 17, Franklin went to Philadelphia where his skill as a printer helped him to find work. Within 6 years, he had bought the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, which he edited and printed. The paper was so well done, both as to content and appearance, that it became widely read throughout the colonies.

Printing in Franklin's day might be said to be in its middle era. The movable type and the hand presses then in use were a marked advance over the laborious copying that had first been used to produce books. They were, though, unbelievably slow when compared with the giant presses that today can print hundreds of newspapers per minute.

Long centuries ago, the Chinese developed a primitive means of printing, but there was no real work of the kind in Europe until about the middle of the 15th century. The date usually given for the invention

of printing is 1440, and its inventor is said to be Johannes Gutenberg of Mainz, Germany.

Actually there is a dispute as to who first developed movable type and who first used a printing press. Both inventions came slowly, and perhaps many individuals contributed ideas to



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, as a boy, operating a printing press. Principles of printing today are much the same as in Franklin's day in some respects, but our modern equipment is vastly different.

them. Gutenberg, however, was the first person to produce a complete book—the Bible—using movable type and a printing press. Forty-five of the 300 original copies of Gutenberg's Bible are still in existence. They are among the treasured possessions of a few large libraries in different parts of the world.

Before Gutenberg's time, books had been copied by hand, primarily by

members of religious orders. Some were artistically done, with colored decorations or "illuminations" on each page. Making books by this method was, of course, exceedingly slow.

Some progress came when men learned to carve words and pictures on blocks of wood and to use these for printing on paper or parchment. This was still slow, since a separate block had to be carved for each page.

The introduction of movable type was the next step. It came when someone hit upon the idea of carving the letters of the alphabet on separate pieces of wood or on pieces of metal. These letters were put together to form words, lines, and pages. When the final page had been printed, the letters could be taken apart and used again.

Printing spread quickly after this invention, but there were few changes in the basic processes until after Benjamin Franklin's time. In 1806 Friedrich Konig, a German, invented a power-driven press using a revolving cylinder rather than a flat plate for printing. In 1822, a typesetting machine was perfected by William Church of Connecticut.

Since that time, these inventions have been improved and new ones have come into general use. Among them are the linotype machine for fast typesetting, made by Ottmar Mergenthaler of Baltimore, and the giant rotary presses that make it possible to get out a daily newspaper of 40 or 50 pages within a very short period. Printing in color has become commonplace.

And the printers tell us there are still new developments to come. Photographic and electronic processes are being adapted to the industry.

## Government Departments -- Interior

*This is the sixth in a series of special features on important government offices and the men and women who run them. This week's article deals with the Interior Department and Secretary Douglas McKay.*

**D**OUGLAS MCKAY, Secretary of the Interior, is an energetic man who can do almost anything.

McKay, who was 62 in June, was born in Portland, Oregon. He went to work at the age of 13 driving a meat wagon for \$1 a day. That wasn't enough money, so young McKay got a job with the Union Pacific Railroad. He'd had only a year in high school and realized that wasn't enough education. So he quit railroading and went to college.

During World War I, he fought in France and was badly wounded. Doctors thought he'd never be able to use his right arm again. But McKay never gave up. His arm is in good shape today.

After World War I, McKay went into the automobile business in Salem, Oregon. He was successful and popular. When the city decided it needed better government, McKay was chosen as the man to be mayor. A competitor in the automobile business nominated him and managed his campaign. After serving as mayor, McKay became a state senator.

He was on a holiday in Hawaii when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. McKay went into action at once. He helped organize a group of volunteer fighters to help defend Hawaii. Then he went home to get into the Army. He was commissioned as a captain in 1942.

McKay was active for many years in programs to conserve natural resources and to develop water power and flood control programs in Oregon. He was elected governor in 1948 and was re-elected in 1950.

Almost all of Secretary McKay's



DOUGLAS MCKAY  
Secretary of the Interior

past experience is of value to him as Secretary of the Interior. The department handles a variety of jobs, has about 50,500 employees, and spends more than half a billion dollars a year.

The main job of the Interior Department is to manage, conserve, and help develop the natural resources of this country. The Department's authority extends beyond the 48 states to Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The Bureau of Reclamation oversees the development of land and water resources in 17 western states. Irrigation works are fostered to make dry land suitable for farming.

Three agencies in the Department are involved in the distribution of electric power from government-owned plants. One handles distribution in Washington and Oregon; a second oversees power distribution in the southwest; another is responsible for the southeast.

Some other duties of the Department of Interior are: Looking after the welfare of 420,000 American Indians; managing the vast areas of land owned by the federal government, including our national parks; protecting the nation's fish and wildlife; testing soil formations for mineral deposits; supervising the conservation of mineral resources and working for greater safety in mines.

# The Story of the Week



**NINE-YEAR-OLD** Tim Hovey, Hollywood's newest child star, walks down the main street of a western movie set. His studio, Universal-International, has signed him to a long-term contract and hopes he will turn out to be as good as those famous child stars of the past, Jackie Coogan and Jackie Cooper. Hovey's first role is in the movie "The Private War of Major Benson."

## Fourth of July

Today we Americans celebrate the 179th anniversary of our independence. Across the land, patriotic programs, parades, pageants, athletic events, and other activities mark the Fourth of July.

Until recently, the Fourth was celebrated to the accompaniment of banging, sizzling, and sparkling fireworks. But nowadays the holiday is quieter in most states. Thirty-six of the 48 states either prohibit or limit the sale of fireworks within their borders. Ten others have laws regulating fireworks in some degree. A federal law prohibits the shipment of fireworks into states that ban their sale.

However, many towns and cities permit fireworks to be set off in central locations by trained experts. This makes it possible for many Americans to enjoy beautiful displays of fireworks without running the risk of scorched fingers. Before new laws went into effect, fireworks accounted for as many as 12 deaths and 4,600 serious injuries in a single year.

While fireworks can cause death and injury, it is interesting to note that they also serve many useful purposes—every day of the year. For example, both trucks and railroad trains carry red flares which can be lighted behind stalled vehicles to prevent collisions. Airline pilots use flares to light the ground when making forced landings. Rockets are fired by ships which are in distress.

## Guatemala, Our Ally

The United States has a new anti-communist defense agreement with Guatemala. The Central American land is going to build up its armed forces with our assistance.

The agreement is of considerable importance. It means that a neighbor nation—which just over a year ago was dominated by communist sympathizers—appears to be setting a new course toward freedom. The agreement can add greater strength to the Americas for combating Red efforts to gain a foothold in our part of the world.

In 1951, Jacobo Arbenz Guzman be-

came president of Guatemala, and, under his administration, communists were given a great deal of power. The Reds hoped to use the small nation as a steppingstone toward conquest of other American lands. On June 27, 1954, the pro-Red government was ousted, and Carlos Castillo Armas became head of state.

Castillo Armas has had some difficulties in maintaining power in his country, which has a population of a little more than three million, but he seems to be in a strong position at present.

The agreement with Guatemala is the 12th, involving military assistance from us, that we have made with Latin American countries. The 11 others with which we have agreements are: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Haiti, and Uruguay.

## Big Four Meeting Plans

American political circles are now cautiously hopeful that the Big Four meeting opening in Geneva, Switzerland, on July 18 may clear the way for serious negotiations on ways to maintain world peace.

No one expects President Eisenhower and top representatives of the British, French, and Russian governments to make any spectacular agreements during the few days (probably not more than a week) that they confer in Geneva. In so short a time, it would hardly be possible to settle serious differences that have existed between Russia and the free world for the past 10 years.

Such settlements, in fact, are not the real goal of the meeting—at least in the American, French, and British view. The big objective is to get agreement only on which of the world problems are most pressing. If definitions of those problems are accepted by all four nations, special committees will be appointed to seek solutions.

Committee negotiations might last for months, so the chances are that there will be no sudden easing of the free world's and Russia's suspicions of each other. But the Geneva meet-

ing can mark the start of a real effort to wipe away tension.

Hopes that a start toward peace can be made are based on the attitude shown by Russian Foreign Minister Molotov during the recent United Nations meeting in San Francisco. Molotov, in unofficial talks, said he would not like to limit the Geneva meeting to less than a week as the three western nations propose. But Molotov was otherwise quite agreeable to western proposals.

The Russian attitude can change, of course. Russia may be going to Geneva only to work for a weakening of western defenses and to make propaganda speeches. But there does seem, at the time this story is written, to be some cause for hoping that Russia is ready to negotiate.

## Riders and Item Veto

Not long ago, President Eisenhower sharply denounced the practice of congressmen who attach *riders* to bills which have widespread support among other lawmakers. (A rider is a measure tacked onto another bill in the hopes that it will ride through Congress on the latter's momentum.)

If the President wants to approve the chief features of a bill, but he objects to a rider attached to it, he has only two choices open to him. He can approve the bill as it stands, or he can veto the entire measure. He cannot, under existing rules, say "no" to a part of any proposal without turning down the entire bill.

Virginia's Democratic Senator Harry Byrd and New York's Republican Representative Kenneth Keating are now trying to get Congress to adopt new proposals to give the President special powers to strike out any part of a bill sent to the White House for signature. The power to veto sections of a bill, without killing the entire measure, is known as *item veto*. A number of state governors now have such powers. Like other Presidential vetoes, of course, Congress could over-

ride the item veto by a two-thirds vote in each chamber.

## A United Korea?

The people of Korea have followed recent events in Austria with more than passing interest. They hope that Austrian independence has a silver lining with their name on it. Like the Austrians, the Koreans have lived in a divided country for a long time. They want to be united again under one government.

The Koreans say that geographically and historically their country is a buffer state which must remain that way. They believe that a united, neutral Korea would do much to ease tension in Asia. They hope the unification of Korea will be on the list of subjects discussed at the Big Four meeting this summer.

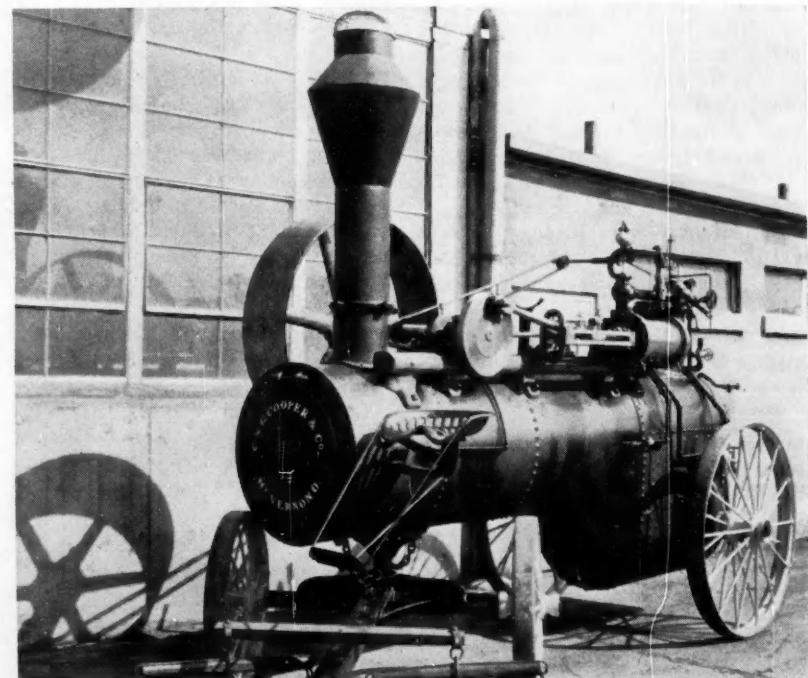
Meanwhile, Korea is still far from being a happy land. It was just five years ago this summer that the North Koreans invaded South Korea, setting off a conflict which was to go on for three years. Before it ended, 25,000 American men lost their lives.

While the fighting is over, there is constant danger that hostilities may resume. The communists are breaking their promises by building up their defenses in the north. They are strengthening their fighting forces as fast as they can by bringing in new tanks and planes for their army and air force. The communists have built 40 new airfields in North Korea since the truce was signed in July 1953.

## Jet Transport

A new plane is now on the production line at the Douglas Aircraft plant in Santa Monica, California. It is the DC-8, an all-jet airliner. Although the company hasn't said which airlines plan to purchase the speedy jet, planes will be ready for delivery within less than three years.

The new airliner is expected to cruise at 550 miles an hour. Passen-



**THIS 80-YEAR-OLD ENGINE** will be a big attraction at a museum being planned by the Comper-Bessemer Corporation in Mount Vernon, Ohio. The firm, which builds engines, acquired the antique from a Missouri farmer. Operated by steam, it once was used for threshing grain. It will be displayed beside modern gas and diesel engines to dramatize progress made in this field.



EMIL ZEMBINSKI, waterway postman, delivers mail by boat to 175 cottages along the shores of connecting lakes at the Three Lakes, Wisconsin, vacation resort. He covers his 60-mile route in about four hours.

gers climbing aboard in Los Angeles will step off the ramp in New York only 4½ hours later. The plane will also fly nonstop between the United States and Europe. The New York-to-Paris run will take 6½ hours. Passengers may also go from San Francisco to Honolulu in a little over four hours.

The DC-8, which has a wing span of 134½ feet, will cruise at 35,000 feet. Built to take off from existing airfields, the jet plane may cost less to operate than conventional airliners.

### Canada's Eskimos

The 7,000 Eskimos who live in Canada's Northwest Territories are beginning to feel the push of modern civilization. Unlike their cousins in other northern areas, these people have had little contact with the outside world until recently.

In Greenland and Alaska, many Eskimos have given up their nomadic ways to take jobs in mines. Others have become traders and shopkeepers, or have learned to plant and harvest crops during the short Arctic summer. Their children go to school and wear clothing purchased in the village store.

The Eskimos in the Canadian Arctic, though, still depend almost entirely on trapping, hunting, and fishing for their living. Most of them travel from place to place in search of good hunting grounds. As a result, there is no need for tribal chiefs or police officers. The Eskimo is good-natured, and the weight of public opinion is enough to keep him from committing a crime.

But life is changing in the Arctic just as it is elsewhere. Today prospectors are pushing farther and farther north in search of uranium, nickel, copper, zinc, and other underground riches. Radar experts and defense planners are working above the Arctic Circle. With them come engineers and construction crews.

As little communities spring up,

the Canadian government has to strengthen its forces of law and order in the area. Police officials, judges, teachers, and courts are needed. While these officials are there to help the new settlers, they are also serving the Eskimos.

In fact, many of their services have been carefully designed to suit the needs of the native peoples. For example, the Eskimos get certain family allowances just as other Canadians do. But instead of getting money, the Eskimo is given food and other supplies. There is even Pablum for the Eskimo baby.

For many years, the Eskimos have sent their children to government boarding schools—some distance from their homes. But often, Eskimo youngsters must be kept at home for long periods of time to help gather food. Now, the government is setting up permanent schools in convenient locations so the young people can attend classes and help their parents, too.

It's only natural that the Eskimos should turn down some of the trappings of modern civilization. They haven't taken to new foods—vegetables, for example. But when it comes to mechanical gadgets, the Eskimos are apt pupils.

The Eskimo is skillful and resourceful. He has long known how to make the best use of scarce materials. The Eskimos have snow goggles, oil lamps, flexible sleds, dog harnesses, and waterproof shoes which are superior to any made in factories. With his natural ability in mechanics, the Eskimo learns to use modern equipment in record time.

### New Turnabout Record

A short time ago the *Queen Elizabeth*, the world's largest liner, set a new turnabout record. Seventeen hours and nine minutes after docking in New York, the big ship was ready to sail back to Europe with more than 2,200 passengers aboard. The *Queen*

bettered her previous record by 36 minutes.

The unloading and reloading of a huge passenger liner is a gigantic task. For one thing, more than 8,000 pieces of luggage had to be taken off the ship, and nearly 9,000 new pieces packed aboard. More than 150 tons of cargo were taken from the ship's hold, along with 12 automobiles. Then 100 tons of new cargo were put aboard, as well as 34 cars marked for delivery in Europe.

To prepare for the return transatlantic voyage, the *Elizabeth* took aboard more than one million gallons of water, three tons of meat, 13 tons of vegetables, and three tons of fresh fish. More than 3,000 tons of fuel oil were loaded. While the loading was going on, workers gave the ship a thorough house cleaning.

### Aftermath in Argentina

Just what course Argentina will follow is still not clear, although the country outwardly appeared calm within a few days after the recent revolt against President Juan Peron.

Peron resumed his regular duties, and army guards were withdrawn from government headquarters in Buenos Aires, the capital city. Political opponents of Peron, who had been arrested after the revolt, were released. Navy airmen and marines, who took a leading part in the uprising, are to be tried by a high military court.

Peron apparently held full powers over the country, but speculation continues that he may soon be forced to resign, or to allow army leaders to share his authority.

One noticeable result of the rebellion was that the Argentine government and newspapers stopped their bitter assaults against the Catholic Church. It remained to be seen whether the attacks, inspired by Peron, would be resumed at a later date.

### Difficulties in Italy

Italy is facing a serious government crisis, brought about by the resigna-

tion of Premier Mario Scelba. He had been in office 16 months.

Although a new premier may have taken office by the time this appears, difficulties are expected to continue. Communists and other leftist groups are striving to gain an upper hand in the government, and their activities may make it difficult for any premier they dislike to stay in office.

Scelba was known as a vigorous anti-communist and a strong believer in cooperation with the United States and other western nations. He had recently visited our country and been received by President Eisenhower.

Scelba had governed with the support of his Christian Democratic Party and several other parties. He was forced to resign when he lost the backing of a part of the membership of his own party.

The Scelba government agreed to continue in office until a new premier is chosen. Among those mentioned as possible successors to Scelba were former Christian Democratic premiers Giuseppe Pella and Amintore Fanfani. However, Italian President Giovanni Gronchi had to consult party leaders before asking anyone to try to form a government.

### Brucker as Army Secretary

Wilber Brucker, 61, takes over the post of Secretary of the Army toward the end of this month. A former governor of Michigan, Mr. Brucker has been general counsel in the Department of Defense since April 1954.

He succeeds Robert Stevens, who resigned in order to return to private business. The outgoing secretary, who had served since the start of the Eisenhower administration in 1953, will be 56 on July 31.

In accepting the resignation, President Eisenhower praised Mr. Stevens as having contributed "extensively to the vital task of reshaping our military forces to conform to the conditions of our time."

Secretary Stevens was a prominent figure in last year's Senate committee investigation of a bitter dispute between the Army and Senator Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin.



SMALL-SIZED CATTLE are held in tow on a Long Island, New York, farm. They are of the Dexter breed and are known as "house cows" in their native England. Because they are hardy and tiny, they are especially popular on many small farms throughout the British Isles.

# The Philippines

(Concluded from page 1)

country—can telegraph his complaints to the President. Each day some 250 complaints come into the office, and each day members of the Commission's staff go out to investigate and take action.

The government is not always able to help the complaining individual, but frequently it rights a wrong. For example, a cab driver complained that he had bought license plates in good faith, only to find later that they were not genuine and had been foisted off on him through fraud. Since he had no more money to buy real plates, he was thus deprived of his means of livelihood.

Investigating the complaint, the government unmasked a ring of fraudulent peddlers directed from its own Motor Vehicles Bureau! The ring was smashed, and the driver received his license plates.

### Personal Interest

Magsaysay takes a deep, personal interest in the workings of the Complaints and Action Commission. One day a man in a village 150 miles from Manila, seat of government in the Philippines, complained that he had been beaten by his landlord. Informed of the incident, Magsaysay left an important meeting and went himself directly to the village.

There he heard the complaints of the beaten man and of numerous other tenant farmers, and shortly afterwards many farmers and landlords were summoned to Manila for further hearings. As a result of the investigation, new agreements were signed to bring about a fairer relationship between tenants and landowners.

The average Filipino is greatly impressed by the genuine interest which his President is showing in giving each citizen a fair deal. Magsaysay is extremely popular among the people. Unfortunately, though, not all of the problems which the Philippine government faces can be solved as simply as were the cases of the taxi driver and the beaten farmer.

Probably the most stubborn problem involves possession of land. It is an acute problem because the Philippines is largely a farming country. Some 75 per cent of the people live in rural areas. Most make a living

by raising rice, sugar cane, or other crops.

Yet in few countries is land distributed more unequally than in the Philippines. A great many farmers own no land at all, while numerous large estates are owned by well-to-do city people. In certain of the most fertile farming areas, about five per cent of the people own all the land.

Tenants and hired laborers make up 70 per cent of the people engaged in farming. Many of the tenant farmers are not able to raise enough to support their own families, and a large number of them work their way deeper into debt each year.

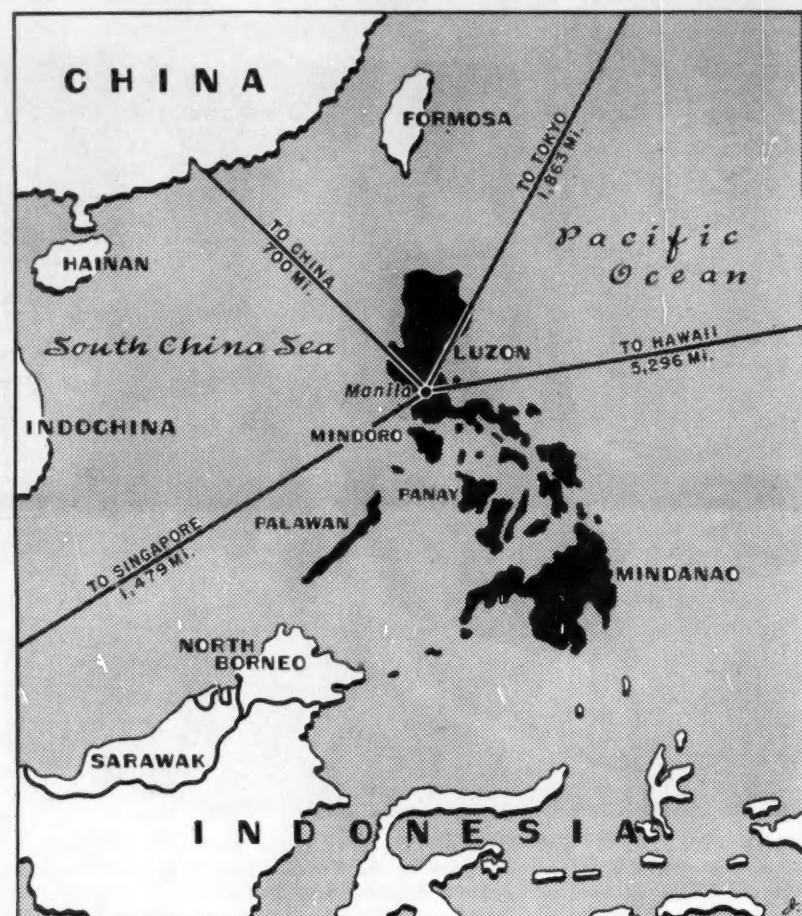
An ironic thing about the land situation is that on the more than 7,000 islands that make up the Philippines—an area somewhat larger than Arizona—there is land in abundance. When prepared for crops, it could feed five times the Philippines' present population of 21 million. However, some of it is unexplored jungle, and outmoded farming methods keep crop production low in much of the land now under cultivation.

Magsaysay's government is tackling the farm problem in a number of ways. It is buying up large estates and selling them in small parcels to landless farmers on terms which the latter can afford. It is working out new regulations to govern the relationship between landlord and tenant farmer so that the tenant will be better able to make a living. Several hundred landowners—under the prodding of the government—have already signed new contracts with tenants, sharing the crops more fairly. New farm land is being opened on the sparsely settled island of Mindanao.

Another problem—one which is becoming more serious all the time—is unemployment. In a labor force of 8½ million, there are now close to 2 million jobless. Many others work only part time.

Behind this situation is a stagnant economy which is creating too few jobs for the expanding population. If there were more factories, there would be more jobs, but industrial growth lags. Some plants now turn out hats, cigars, mats, coconut oil, sugar, and rope. A new oil refinery is going up, and a big aluminum plant is under construction. But if the nation is to put all its people to work, many other new industries will be needed.

One reason why the unemployment



THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, a bit larger than Arizona, includes some 7,000 islands. From north to south, they extend for approximately 1,000 miles.

problem is so pressing is that it creates misery which plays into the hands of the communists. At present the Reds are under control, largely because of the skillful way in which Magsaysay has handled them. He was first handed the problem of curbing the Huks at the time he was Secretary of Defense in the cabinet of Elpidio Quirino, then the President.

### Mixed Treatment

For the fanatical communists, Magsaysay showed no pity, but he was lenient in dealing with the many poor farmers who had been led into the Huk movement through hopes of bettering their miserable lot. The latter were offered good treatment and land of their own if they would lay down their arms and renounce the communists who led them. The approach was highly effective, and for Magsaysay the program was a major steppingstone to the Presidency.

Those who felt that Magsaysay would be equally successful in coping with the other problems confronting the Philippines are a bit disappointed today that faster progress has not been made. However, no one doubts that the Philippine President has done his best. He is encountering the same roadblocks which all leaders encounter who try to make rapid changes in an old, established way of life. Those who will lose their privileges by the changes that are proposed still have a good deal of influence. They are not going to submit without a struggle.

But on many fronts, slow, steady advances are taking place. Today two thirds of the Filipinos can read and write, whereas 50 years ago, only 10 per cent of the people were literate. Most young people go to school for seven years, and many go on to high school.

Health care is improving, too. In numerous parts of the islands, health centers are going up. The government is digging wells in many areas so that

the people can have pure drinking water.

The big problems confronting the Philippines today are almost wholly domestic. In global relations, the nation is on the side of the free world. Friendship with the United States is the cornerstone of the country's foreign policy.

Even though the Philippines are now completely independent from us, we continue to have close ties with the island republic. More than two thirds of its foreign trade is with us. We send machinery, vehicles, cotton, and various iron and steel products to the Philippines, and in return get copra, sugar, hemp, and small quantities of certain minerals.

At present, tariffs do not impede the flow of goods between this country and the Philippines. This arrangement was worked out at the time the islands became independent, but is scheduled to cease at the end of 1955. At that time, each country will have to start paying tariffs. Some observers feel that the end of the present free-trade arrangement will cause serious economic difficulties for the Philippines. Others feel that the economy of the islands is now strong enough so that it can take the change in stride.

Not only do we have close trade relations, but we are working together with the Philippines on defense plans. The air and naval bases we maintain in the islands are vital links in our Pacific defenses. The Philippine army of 50,000 men is American-trained and equipped and helps to bolster the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

U. S. observers will watch with interest the efforts of President Magsaysay to solve his country's domestic problems. We want the young republic to get along successfully on its own. We worked to educate the Filipinos for democracy, and we know that if they should fail now, it would harm U. S. prestige throughout the Far East and would weaken the free world in a critical area.



FOUR YOUNG FILIPINO STUDENTS. Education is progressing rapidly in the islands. Nearly all young people attend classes for at least seven years, many go on to high school, and a growing number find it possible to attend college.

## Picture Gallery

By Walter E. Myer

LET us get away from our matter-of-fact surroundings for a moment as we step into a world of fantasy. Imagine yourself walking down a long hall, on the walls of which pictures are hanging. This is not your first visit to the hall nor will it be your last. You spend much of your time in the gallery looking at the pictures which adorn the walls.

Some of the pictures are beautiful and it is a delight to see them. Others are so ugly that you shudder when your eye falls upon them. Some are amusing, others sadden you. Still others are inspiring or depressing.

Many of the pictures are so faded as to be unrecognizable. Many are growing dim, while some are as clear and bright as they were on the day they were placed upon the wall.

All your life you have been hanging them, though you seldom give much thought to their selection. You seem to pick them up at random and put them on the wall. It is strange that you should do this, for once the pictures have been added to the collection you go back to them time after time, day after day.

Since the pictures are so carelessly selected many of them are sordid and ugly, but no matter, you will return to them time and again. If too many of them are depressing, your personality and disposition may be affected and you may be very unhappy. If the pictures for the most part are joyous or beautiful, you will be a fortunate person.

Did I say it was a world of fantasy of which I was speaking? No, it really is not. The gallery is your mind and the pictures are your memories.

Each day you hang up in your mind pictures of memory. Some of them will fade with time, but others will be with you as long as you live. Your experiences of today are your memories of tomorrow. You are not done with today's actions when the sun goes down. You will look back on them through all the days and years to come.

Your situation is complicated by the fact that you do not have full control of your gallery. Other people, as well as yourself, are saying and doing things which you will always remember. They are painting pictures which will hang in your gallery. For the pictures they choose you may not be responsible, but within broad limits you may decide what your collection shall be.

What are you contributing today to your future memories? How will the things you are now doing look in retrospect? What of the pictures you are hanging today—the pictures you will be viewing through all your tomorrows? When you recall in memory your actions of today, will you be proud or ashamed, happy or depressed? Will the memory of what you do today haunt you or inspire you? These are questions to consider as you build your gallery from day to day.



Walter E. Myer



CAROL SANDIN, 23, of Arlington, Virginia, after nine years in an iron lung as a polio victim, is now able to get outside with her new wheel-chair respirator. The respirator is fitted with an electric motor, but switches automatically to battery action in case of power failure. Carol is shown here at a church fair, after chatting with a youngster about to take a pony ride.

## News Quiz

### Hoover Commission

1. Give some illustrations of the federal government's tremendous size and widely varied activities.
2. What has been the purpose of the two Hoover Commissions? How have these groups resembled each other?
3. Tell briefly about the accomplishments of the first Hoover Commission.
4. According to the more recent group, what are some ways by which federal agencies might eliminate waste in transportation, storage, and purchasing?
5. List some changes in federal health services suggested by the Hoover group.
6. Explain why critics say that the commission has stepped beyond the proper limits of its job.
7. How do supporters of the Hoover recommendations reply?
8. What has been the commission's attitude about large numbers of the business enterprises operated by the government? How have its recommendations in this field been criticized?

### Discussion

On the basis of your present knowledge, to what extent do you agree with the Hoover proposals, and to what extent do you disagree? Explain your position.

### Philippines

1. Why is the Philippines' Independence Day the same day as ours?
2. What urgent problems faced the island republic when it came into existence?
3. Describe the work of Magsaysay's Complaints and Action Commission.
4. What is the land problem in the Philippines?
5. How is the government attempting to solve this problem?
6. Describe the unemployment problem.
7. What advances are being made in the Philippines?
8. Tell about the position that the Philippines occupy in global affairs.

### Discussion

1. What do you think is the most urgent problem facing the Philippine government? Why?
2. What steps would you recommend for solution of the land problem? Explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. Describe the new kind of veto power that would be given to the President under a proposal being urged upon Congress.
2. Tell something about the speedy new jet passenger plane that Douglas Aircraft is building.
3. Explain the importance of a new anti-communist agreement between the United States and Guatemala.
4. What is the main purpose of the Big Four Conference which opens in Geneva on July 18?
5. Why is there some reason for hoping the Geneva meeting can be a first step toward negotiations on maintaining world peace?
6. Briefly summarize the career of Herbert Hoover, who is retiring from public life.
7. Who is the new Secretary of the Army, and whom is he succeeding?
8. Why is Italy facing a difficult period in government?

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AT FORT BLISS, Texas, maneuvers, a soldier uses this radar device to sight a target before firing a flying missile. Radar plays an important part in guiding the missile, as well as in locating the target.

By having several of the glass

# WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

**"What Keeps the U.S.S.R. Ticking,"** from a report in the *Christian Science Monitor* on studies being made by the Russian Research Center of Harvard University.

How does the average citizen get along in the Soviet system? The citizen learns to apply complicated techniques of accommodation and evasion to carry on his daily affairs and to maintain himself under the regime.

Do the people resent the Soviet leaders or the Soviet system? Their hostility is toward the regime—the actual people in power—rather than toward the social and economic institutions.

What general features of Soviet life are most intensely resented by the people? The low standard of living, the excessive pace of everyday life, and the threat of arbitrary political repression.

What organizational feature is most hated? The collective farm system. There is strikingly little complaint about the factory system other than dislike of harsh labor-discipline laws. For example, repeated tardiness means a prison sentence.

How aware of the outside world are the Soviet people? Ignorance and distorted views of the outside world are deeper and more widespread—even among the educated people—than heretofore had been realized.

How do the people feel toward their native land? The depth of their loyalty to the motherland is an outstanding sentiment in all classes, irrespective of religion, political attitudes, or personality. This is coupled with a genuine fear of foreign aggression. These sentiments are strongest in the heartland, but prevail pretty generally.

What is the chance that a revolution will wreck the Soviet system? There is little likelihood that the Soviet dictatorship will crumble from its own faulty structure within the foreseeable future. Nor do we anticipate revolution other than possibly a change in the personnel of the ruling clique.

**"Outdoor Music Programs for Summer,"** from *AMC News*.

Music, far from fading into the background during the hot summer



WIDE WORLD

**WOMEN WITH SHOVELS**, en route home after working long hours as day laborers in Moscow. A special study shows that the Russian people resent their low living standard, and are bitter over the heavy demands made upon them by their communist government.

months, moves outdoors to bring pleasure to millions.

Dr. John C. Kendel, vice president of the American Music Conference, reports that in hundreds of cities and towns people join together in summer music festivals, music camps, playground music programs, and civic concerts at parks and amphitheaters under the stars.

"There is no doubt that the outdoors brings new vitality to the entire musical scene," says Dr. Kendel.

Almost every town or city of any size in the United States has some sort of outdoor music festival in the spring or summer. Children and teenagers seem to like playing music outdoors as much as they do sports. In Toledo, Ohio, rhythm bands for small children are a popular part of the summer activities at the city's 51 playgrounds.

Another outdoor music program that has been a success since it was started four years ago, Dr. Kendel reports, is a band and orchestra playground program in Sioux City, Iowa. It attracts so many school-age youngsters that the city is able to put on special events such as evening outdoor

concerts and parades that the whole town can enjoy.

Most musical youngsters dream of attending one of several summer music camps. There they play music they like, and the informal atmosphere of the camp adds to the pleasure the children get from sharing their music with others. One such camp is at Interlochen, Michigan, where campers not only practice outdoors, but they also produce symphonies, student operettas, little theater productions, and outdoor concerts that attract large audiences.

Another music camp is Kamp Karankawa, near Kerrville, Texas. There young people rehearse their instruments under spreading trees overlooking the Guadalupe River. In between rehearsals they swim, ride horseback, or shoot bows and arrows.

According to Dr. Kendel, "There is something about the outdoors that inspires interest in music. For those who can't go to camp or take part in a festival, there's always fun at the beach or picnic with guitar and ukulele."

**"Olympic Games Aren't Cold War,"** an editorial from the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Certain Americans have lately lifted their voices in warning against the possibility of an American defeat—particularly by Russia—in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia.

This possibility is called the Olympic threat, despite the fact that there is no provision in Olympic Games rules for keeping score by country, or national team results. The Olympics are supposed to offer their finest hour to individual athletes in individual contests. Team scoring by country is an invention put upon us by the sports writers of the world in order to give a nationalistic note to a competition never so intended.

Those who are disturbed about the prospect of the American track and field team losing at Melbourne do not include us. We are for sport as sport, we do not confuse it with the cold war, and we refuse to be made breathless by a scoring convention of sports writers which makes a low appeal to nationalist pride.

Would defeat in the 400-meter hurdles, in which the Russians are world champs, mean defeat for American prestige in the competition for men's minds? The question answers itself. And to those still worried over the outcome of the Olympics, we recommend a re-reading of the Olympic rule: "An amateur is one who competes solely for pleasure." Let us, in the amateur spirit, try to look forward to the '56 Olympic Games with pleasure, not with grim, end-of-the-world dread.

**"Design for Death,"** an editorial in the *Kansas City Star*.

For thousands of years man used his own two legs for getting around. After centuries of walking, and an occasional horseback ride, the machine age came along and gave him a high-speed contraption for his personal use in getting about. But man, it seems, hasn't learned to get along with his motor car, and he isn't getting much help from automobile manufacturers.

Last year 36,300 Americans were killed through their inability to handle motor cars. And the engineers continue to increase the power and speed of automobiles. "Power" and "speed" are the catchwords that appeal to the public's fancy. Little is said of the safety features of the car, perhaps because there aren't many.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* has joined the American College of Surgeons in asking for designs that emphasize safety. Shock-absorbing bumpers, safety belts, a telescoping hood unit—these are features that some physicians estimate could reduce deaths by 50 per cent. Instead car makers give the public automobiles full of chromium attached to a motor with the power of 200 horses.

The car makers can't excuse their failure by claiming to give the public what it wants. It's true that the public now demands powerful cars and that competing factories turn them out. But the manufacturers help create those demands. They can't put the full blame on competition and the wishes of the public. A big part of the responsibility is theirs and they should meet it.



AMERICAN MUSIC CONFERENCE

**SUMMER MUSIC.** Hundreds of vacation camps, cities, and towns throughout the country are giving music festivals an important place in warm-weather entertainment schedules. The young vacationers shown here seem to be having a good time practicing on bassoons, perhaps for an evening concert.